





AUTHORS WANTED


Symbol	Name	Synonyms	Organism
 CXCL10	chemokine (C-X-C motif) ligand 10	10 kDa interferon gamma-induced protein, C7, crg-2, C-X-C motif chemokine 10, Gamma-IP10, gIP-10, IFI10, INP10, IP-10, mob-1, SCYB10, Small-inducible cytokine B10	Homo sapiens
WikiGenes	edit this page 		
UniProt	P02776 , Q09QJ6 , A8MVLD		
PDB Structure	1O7Z, 1LV9		
OMIM	147310		
NCBI Gene	3627		
NCBI RefSeq	NP_001556		
NCBI RefSeq	NM_001556		
NCBI UniGene	3627		
NCBI Accession	AAH10654 , CAA26370		

Homologues of CXCL10 ...


Interaction information for CXCL10  ...


Most recent information for CXCL10  ...


Enhanced PubMed/Google query ...


Because the ligand for CXCL10  is CXCR3, the number of CXCR3(+) T cells was determined in peripheral blood, but was not increased during episodes of GVHD. [2007]


To investigate the role of chemokines in the recruitment of T cells to the anatomic site of GVHD, skin biopsies were stained for CXCL10  and CXCR3 expression. [2007]


Correlation of CXCL10  with CD4(+) T cell expression of CXCR3 was consistent with its chemoattractant role for activated lymphocytes. [2002]


Cxcr3 and its ligand CXCL10  are expressed by inflammatory cells infiltrating lung allografts and mediate chemotaxis of T cells at sites of rejection. [2001]


In contrast, the C-X-C chemokines interleukin (IL)-8 and interferon-gamma inducible protein-10 (IP-10 ) did not promote chemotaxis of either alpha/beta or gamma/delta T cells. [1998]

IP-10  and to a lower extent MIG, both selectively chemotactic for inflammatory T cells, were expressed by endothelial cells of gastric mucosal vessels and by mononuclear cells at sites with T cell infiltration. [2000]


OBJECTIVE: We sought to delineate the mechanisms by which NO inhibits HRV-induced epithelial production of CXCL10 , a chemoattractant for type 1 T cells and natural killer cells. [2009]


CXCL10  and CXCL9, attractants for T cells, were expressed by peritumorous macrophages in close proximity to IFN-gamma-producing CXCR3-positive T cells in both tumour types. [2003]

The culture supernatant of cells transfected with these DNAs inhibited the migration of T cells and macrophages induced by MCP-1 and IP-10 . [2004]

in vitro, stimulation of T cells with IP-10 ) directly activated mTORC1 and induced generation of reactive oxygen species and apoptosis in an mTORC1-dependent manner. [2009]


RESULTS: The addition of ePF to cultures of CD4(+) T cells led to a significant increase in the release of IP-10  when compared with control PF without endometriosis (cPF). [2009]


In sarcoidosis, the potential role of IP-10  to regulate the migration and activation of T cells towards sites of sarcoid activity has been suggested. [2006]


The fact that osteoblasts did not express CXCR3 mRNA, whereas T lymphocytes can express high levels of this receptor, suggests that osteoblast-derived CXCL10  may recruit T lymphocytes to the sites of bone infections. [2002]


CONCLUSION: IFN-gamma-dependent CXCL10  is critical for accumulation of T cells and trypanosomes in the brain


during experimental African trypanosomiasis. [2009]


IP-10  was also markedly expressed in the mucosa of control biopsies and therefore could have a role in activated T lymphocytes recruitment into the healthy mucosa. [1999]


Chemokines [interleukin (IL)-10/CXCL10 , thymus and activation-regulated chemokine (TARC)/CCL17 and regulated upon activation normal T cell expressed and secreted (RANTES)/CCL5] were measured in serum and SF. [2007]


Infected CXCL10  (-/-) or CXCR3(-/-) mice demonstrated reduced accumulation of trypanosomes and T cells in the brain parenchyma but similar parasitemia levels, compared with wild-type mice. [2009]


The CXC chemokines IP-10  and Mig are selective attractants for activated (memory) T cells, the predominant cell type in skin infiltrates in many inflammatory dermatoses. [1999]


Interferon-gamma may stimulate glial cells to express IP-10  and Mig, which continue the local inflammatory response by selectively recruiting activated T lymphocytes into the CNS. [2000]


Immunohistochemical examination showed that areas characterized by acute cellular rejection (grades 1 to 4) and active obliterative bronchiolitis (chronic rejection, Ca) were infiltrated by T cells expressing CXCR3, i.e., the specific receptor for CXCL10 . [2001]

However, T cells accumulating in the BAL of HP were CXCR3(+)/IFNgamma(+) Tc1 cells exhibiting a strong in vitro migratory capability in response to CXCL10 . [2005]

The increased resistance to infection observed in the absence of IP-10 [7] , mediated cell trafficking was associated with retention and subsequent expansion of parasite-specific T cells in spleens of infected animals, which appears to be advantageous for the control of parasite burden. [2009]

Alveolar macrophages expressed and secreted definite levels of CXCL10 , capable of inducing chemotaxis of the CXCR3+ T cell line 300-19; the secretory capability of alveolar macrophages was up-regulated by preincubation with interferon-gamma. [2001]

Taken together, these data suggest a potential role of hZFC, through the production of CXCL10 , in regulating the recruitment of specific subsets of activated lymphocytes in autoimmune AD. [2005]

Monocytes and pDC, but not myeloid DC, were attracted by high concentrations of CXCL10 . [2007]

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